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P. P. London

C O N S T I T U T I O N A L J O U R N A L ,

(*Viz.* of Sept. the 17th and 24th.)



L O N D O N :

Printed for B. Cowse, at the *Globe* in *Pater-*
noster-Row, 1743.

[Price Three-pence.]

TWO
LETTERS

PUBLISHED IN

OLD ENGLAND:

OR, THE

CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL,

(See of the 17th and 18th)



LONDON:

Printed by H. Colver, in the Strand.

1801.

Price 1s.



OLD ENGLAND:
OR, THE
CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, of Covent-Garden, Esq;

SATURDAY, September 17, 1743. [No. 33.]



I AM sensible that our *Victory*,
or our *Escape* (which ever it
was) at *Dettingen*, has added
new Lustre to that Reputation
which his Majesty long since ac-
quir'd in the Plains of *Aude-
narde*; that it has given his Royal Highness the
Duke an Opportunity of shewing that heredi-
tary Valour, which nobody doubted his being
possess'd of: And that it has been a fresh Proof
of the innate Courage of *British* Troops, how-
ever raw and unexperienc'd. But I am not
sensible that it has procur'd any one solid Ad-
vantage to this Nation, or facilitated the Con-
clusion

clusion of a Peace, or an End to our prodigious Expences.

If (as it is given out) this *Escape* has put an End to the defensive War, in which we were engag'd only as Auxiliaries, and oblig'd the *French* to evacuate *Germany*, it has kindled an Offensive one in its stead, which is like to be much more lasting, dangerous, and expensive; for, if we engag'd only as Auxiliaries to the Queen of *Hungary*, invaded and attack'd in her hereditary Dominions by *France* and the *Emperor*; the former being now withdrawn out of *Germany*, and the latter remaining quiet and helpless in it, our Character of Auxiliaries is undoubtedly at an End; and if we now march into any of the *French* Dominions, we must indisputably begin an Offensive War with that great and powerful Kingdom. When, and how such a War will end, is, I believe, not in the Power of the most vigorous and sagacious *Undertaker* of it to foretell. As little too, I fear, will he be able to point out how such a War shall be carried on, on our Parts, and how the vast Sums necessary shall be rais'd. For, tho' we might possibly, by the Valour of our Troops, have two or three more such *Victories* or *Escapes*, yet it is plain we must be ruin'd at long run, in the unequal Contest. As a poor Man at Law with a rich one, tho' he may possibly get two or three Decrees in his Favour, must, by the Number o Appeals, be ruin'd before the final one.

I banish'd as soon as I could these melancholy Reflections that crowded in upon me, and turn'd my Thoughts to try whether this *Victory* or *Escape* might not be made at least productive of some Domestic Utility ; when, to my great Satisfaction, a Thought occur'd to me, which, if it were to take Place, would make the Battle of *Dettingen* more solidly advantageous to this Nation than that of *Hochstet* or *Ramellies* : I shall give the Sketch of it to my Readers, not doubting, but when it shall pass thro' abler Hands than mine, it will be compleated and put in Execution.

Every Body will, I believe, allow the Behaviour of his Royal Highness the Duke deserves some greater and more solid National Acknowledgment, than the empty Breath of Fame and popular Applause ; and it must be own'd too at the same time, that the most considerable Employments of this Country, are far from being an adequate Reward for that Prince, who, by his Birth alone, is entitled to 'em, without any peculiar Merit. What then could be so proper, and so just, as that the Parental Tenderness of his Royal Father, should, with the unanimous and chearful Concurrence of the whole Nation, put him in Possession of that *Electorate* in whose Cause he fought so bravely ? He has fairly won it, let him wear it : And let him enjoy, as the Reward of his Valour, those Dominions, which otherwise Necessity must, in a few Years, separate from
A 2 these,

these, without any Merit on the Part of the Giver, or any Obligation on the Part of the Receiver.

That I might not, like most Projectors, be blinded by my Fondness for my own Project, I determin'd to reconsider it, and turn it in every Light, and weigh every Objection before I made it public. And now, upon the most mature Deliberation, I cannot find any one Objection to it, either on the Part of *Hanover*, or that of this Country, which I think I cannot fully answer and remove.

Should it be urg'd, that his Royal Highness *the Duke*, when once Elector of *Hanover*, might, as many Princes have done before him, forget his Connection with *England*, and all the Ties of Blood, and pursue his separate Electoral Interests only; and that consequently we might lose the many Benefits we now enjoy by the Union of *Hanover* with *England*, in the same Person. As to the first, I beg Leave to say that I have many Reasons, and *some Experience* for thinking, that his Royal Highness's Possession of, and Residence at *Hanover*, will rather endear *England* the more to him; and that his Natural Partiality for the Country he was born in, will prevail over all little political Considerations whatsoever; and that we might then, upon all Occasions, depend upon the *unsubsidized* Assistance of the *Hanoverian* Forces, commanded by a brave General, who, from his Affection to his native Country, would, in
the

the RED, BRITISH SCARF, lead on his Countrymen to Victory. But even admitting the Supposition that his Royal Highness should retain neither Partiality nor Regard for his native Country, yet, let the worst come to the worst, I do not see, that we should, at present, be any great Losers by such a Separation; nay, in many Particulars, I think we should rather be Gainers.

Let us consider as to Commerce. The only Commodities we import from *Hanover*, and which we cannot be without, are *Linnens*, *Westphalia Hams*, * *Bonpournicole*, and *Wild Boars Heads*.

As to Linnens, our *Scotch* and *Irish* Manufactures are now come to such a Degree of Perfection, as to be able to supply us abundantly with that Commodity, though, at present, they are not PERMITTED to do it for fear of injuring the *Bremen* Manufactures: And moreover, by a certain Rule of Reasoning

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which

* Whereas several of our Readers may not understand this Word *Bonpournicole*, we think it necessary to give them the Meaning and Etymology of it; which is as follows: A *French* Gentleman came to *Hanover* some Years ago upon a Mare, whom he call'd *Nicole*: The People of the Inn, where he set up, brought him some of their BEST BREAD, which was a black Rye Bread, extreamly heavy and sour, with Straws of a considerable Length in it. The *Frenchman* would not touch it himself, but gave it to his Mare, saying, *Cela est Bon pour Nicole*. From which Circumstance it hath since retain'd the Name of *Bonpournicole*, or, as it is commonly pronounc'd, *Pompernicle*.

which I have drawn from *certain Premises*, I am inclined to think that his Royal Highness, if Elector of *Hanover*, would discourage, as much as possible, his own Manufactures, and promote the Importation of ours.

As for *Westphalia* Hams, it is well known, that they are now so well imitated in *Yorkshire*, as not to be distinguished one from the other, by the nicest Swine's Flesh Palate of all *Lower Saxony*.

The *Hanover Bonpournicole* is likewise rivall'd, by the black, coarse Rye Bread in the North of *England*, where they can have no better. This might be brought up from thence by Sea to *London* for the *Curious*, at a much less Expence than from *Hamburg*.

As to the *Wild Boars Heads*, I confess, we could not supply ourselves with 'em, here being none, that I know of, of the true *German Turn and Taste*. But then, supposing what is hardly to be suppos'd, that his Royal Highness should so utterly divest himself of all Affection for his native Country, as to prohibit all Commerce with it, the Landgrave of *Hesse* would doubtless for a moderate *Subsidy*, furnish us with a sufficient Number of these *Heads*, which (by the way) are full as good at *Cassel*, as at *Hanover*. And possibly too, it might be but a prudent Measure to keep that Prince in our Interest by this little *Douceur*, since, in Case of this Separation, we should never hire any more of his Troops,

On the other hand, it does not appear to me, that, if this Scheme should be put in Execution, *Hanover* would now be a Loser by it. For what does *Hanover* take from us, which it can't be without ? — Nothing but *Specie* ; and it is very well known that we have now so little left here, that that Branch of Commerce, is of itself, near an End ; and it may be but good Policy in *Hanover* not to drain us absolutely of the little of that Commodity which remains, lest, by the not uncommon Revolution of human Affairs, Things might take a violent Turn, and run as rapidly the other Way.

As to the Political Union between *England* and *Hanover*, with Regard to the Affairs of the Continent, and the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, I do not see that their Separation could affect it : For either their Interests are the same, or they are not : If they are, they would be the same still, and their several Princes would doubtless pursue 'em jointly for their own Sakes.

If they are not the same, what can be more absurd or farfical, than that the same Person should be obliged to act in opposite and inconsistent Capacities ? The Royal Crown and the Electoral Cap, must be pulled off, and put on by Turns, according as Foreign Powers address themselves to, or are address'd to by, the King of *Great Britain*, or the Elector of *Hanover* : Like the *Hat* and the *Cap* of the *Miser's* Ser-

vant in *Moliere*, who was at once Cook and Coachman. In this Case therefore one or the other must necessarily suffer, and if one must, it is not hard to guess which will ; for in such a Dilemma, no Prince will ever sacrifice the smallest Interest of such a Kingdom as this, to the most important Concerns of such an Electorate as that. Hence it appears, that *Hanover* is equally interested in promoting this Separation.

But the strongest Objection, or rather Doubt, that occurs to me upon this Occasion, is, whether his Royal Highness would accept of it. And whether upon any Account he would be willing to transmigrate from hence to those northern Climes from whence the Original *Vandals* transmigrated into better. Upon Consideration however, I am persuaded that many Reasons would prevail with his Royal Highness to accept of it. For, in the first Place, he has already acted so like *Cæsar*, that we may reasonably suppose he thinks like him to ; and would rather be the First in a *Village*, than a Second at *Rome*. And, in the next Place, it is probable that his Tenderness and Concern for this his native Country, will make him willing, like *Lycurgus*, to save it by leaving it. This I will venture to say, that if the Execution of this Scheme were only to depend upon his Royal Highness's Acceptance of this first Reward ; the whole Nation unanimously, without Distinction of Party, Religion, Age, or Sex, would think

think no second Reward too great for his Acceptance of the First.



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1743. [No. 34.]



THOSE honest, harmless, no-meaning People, who are contented simply with such Talents as *God* hath given them, who make use of their Senses only to gratify their Appetites, and who seem to be as thoroughly convinc'd as *Solomon* himself, that all worldly Knowledge is Vanity, have been very severely handled by the Witty among the Learned, for a certain Propensity to *Wonder* at every new Object that comes before them; and hence another Set of People, the shrewd and notable Observers of Men and Things, have rush'd into the contrary Extreme, have affected to be so prepar'd for every Event that can possibly arise in the whole Circle of human Vanities, as to be inaccessible to every Approach of Surprise, to be incapable of *Wonder*, and to be such Masters of the universal System, as to be able to account for every Phænomenon it produces.

Unfortunately, indeed, it sometimes happens that All-Sufficients, like the Sons of *Zerviah*,
take

take too much upon them, and expose themselves more effectually, by their ridiculous Endeavours to render every Thing familiar, than the pur-blind Vulgar by their standing astonish'd at every Novelty, as if it was in very Deed a Prodigy.

For my own Part, I must honestly confess, that I had rather be lost in the Herd of Gapers and Starers, than be distinguish'd in the Ranks of Folly, by baring aloft my own absurd Standard, in which Vanity was set forth in the Garb and under the Mask of Wisdom.

And hence it happens, that I not only find Matter of *Wonder* arising every Day of my Life, but humbly take the Liberty to declare it freely.

As for Example, the lowest of the Mob could not *wonder* more than I, that a certain *German Elector* should give his Vote to the present Emperor with such a seeming Cordiality, and immediately after should draw his Sword against him : That the same Prince should first declare, that the preserving the Totality of the *Austrian* Dominions was of the utmost Consequence to the Safety of *Europe*, and yet should insist upon depriving the Queen of *Hungary* of one of her richest Provinces. That a certain Minister should be so mad and wicked as to precipitate, not only his Country but his Prince into the greatest Dangers, merely that his own Ambition might be gratify'd :

tify'd : That a whole Army should be enclos'd in a *Net*, and a *Chance-Medley Escape* be set forth as an Exploit well worthy of a Triumph : That those who enter'd into the War as Auxiliaries, and to stand upon the Defensive only, should commence Principals and become Invaders, &c.

These, and a Thousand other, to me, strange Things, I still *wonder at* : And yet even these, it seems, a certain *State-Doctor* hath been found hardy enough to account for.

Even within these few Days, an Incident hath happen'd, which hath almost struck me Speechless with Astonishment, I mean the RESIGNATION of the Earl of STAIR.

To be Commander in Chief of so noble an Army, with their Laurels yet fresh, which they had gather'd at *Dettingen*, in the Sunshine of the Royal Presence ; to be employ'd in so heroic a Cause, as the reducing the Power of *France* and restoring the Ballance of *Europe* ; and to have an Opening presented to the Temple of Fame, thro' the same glorious Track which he had SEEN *Eugene* and *Marlborough* tread before him, were Circumstances, seemingly, so worthy the Ambition of the wisest, as well as the greatest Man, that there is no End to my Surprise that his Lordship should find Motives ponderous enough to out-weigh them all, and induce him to quit what all the rest of the World regarded with Envy.

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In *France*, as we learn, by the *Paris A-la-Main*, such a Resignation is not believed possible ; on the contrary, we find it represented as a Military Stratagem, fram'd, perhaps, by the General himself to procure Intelligence, and give the Hint to some new Enterprize, which might even eclipse the Wonders of *Dettingen*.

Here, at Home, however, the Fact is too well known to be disputed ; and while I am *wondring* at it, the *shrewd* and *notable* Persons before spoken of, have already found a Clue, which, as they confidently give out, will conduct them thro' every Intricacy of the Labyrinth.

According to them, his Lordship carry'd into the Field certain *National* Views and Principles, which no Self-Gratification of any Kind could induce him to sacrifice or dispense with.

That he enter'd upon his Command in the full Belief, that he should find the *English* as much consider'd in the present War, as in the last ; when the Imperial Court, haughty as it was, so far humbled itself to the *British*, as to admit the Duke of *Marlborough* into an Equality with Prince *Eugene* in all the Honours, Powers, and Privileges that could be challeng'd by a Commander in Chief ; that he should find all the *Mercenaries* in *British* Pay, equally subject to the Orders of the *British* General ; and that
if

if any Impartiality was allow'd, it would rather be in Favour of those who were at the *Expence*, than those who were *Gainers* by the War.

But that, on the contrary, he had the Mortification to find himself a mere *Cypher* from the Moment his ***** join'd the Army.

That he was never consulted upon any Occasion, how important soever, tho' otherwise, exercising the Functions of a General, and consequently answerable for all Miscarriages.

That, while he himself was present in the Field, the Command of the *British* Forces was frequently transferr'd to a *younger* Officer, who was, likewise, a *Foreigner*.

That he had the Vexation to hear the *Hanover Mercenaries*, distinguish'd by the most fond and endearing Titles, while those, *nomi-nally*, under his Lordship's Command, were treated as *Aliens*; being ever call'd, as *Foreigners* always are, by the Name of their *Country* only.

That on the Days of general Reviews, the *English* have been often four or five Hours under Arms, while the *Hanoverians* were review'd, and then were *dismiss'd*, without having receiv'd that *Honour*.

That in the Distributions of Food, both Bread and Flesh, one Tribe had *Benjamin's Mess*, while the Rest were Starving.

That

That the March from *Aschaffenberg* was order'd not only without his Lordship's *Advice*, out without his *Knowledge*.

That in the Action of *Dettingen*, the YELLOW SASH of *Hanover* was preferr'd to the CRIMSON one of OLD ENGLAND, though the last had been worn by so many Heroes, and render'd illustrious by so many Victories.

That during the said Action, when our Rear-Guard, in which were the *English* and *Hanover* Guards, were come up within Cannon-Shot of the Enemy, the noble Lord who commanded the *English*, insisted upon advancing, in order to support the Front, which he saw in some Disorder. But the *Hanover* Officer, who, being a Lieutenant-General, had the * Command, order'd a *Halt* till the Battle was over, not without the strongest Representations, and almost Insults, from the *English*, who were as desirous to succour their Friends, as the † *Hanoverian* to provide for his own Safety.

That after the Engagement was over, and the Enemy retreating in Confusion, his Lordship

* As by dextrous Management the Gentlemen of that Country generally had.

† Who had posted himself, as it is said, very *advantageously*, behind a Tree, and urg'd in Excuse for his Conduct, That it was his Duty to PRESERVE the King's Troops which procur'd him the droll Title of his M——y's CONNECTIONER.

ship being desirous to make the most of the *Miracle* which *Providence* had that Day wrought in Favour of the Allies, sent Orders to twelve Squadrons of *English* and twelve of *Hanoverians*, to pursue, which the Last TWICE peremptorily refused, declaring, bluntly, *That they would not obey an ENGLISH General.*

That, on the other Hand, when the *English* were on the Point of doing what these gallant Men had declin'd, they were stopp'd by Orders from——nobody knows who.

That his Lordship had so much the more Reason to lament, that this Measure of his was not follow'd, since, if it had, in all Probability, the whole Body of *French*, who had pass'd the *Mayn*, had never found their Way back.

That the Couriers who were dispatch'd after the Affair was over, were order'd to carry the glad Tidings to *Hanover* first, as the nearest Way to *England*.

That the four Standards taken upon the Field of Battle, have never been seen or heard of since; so that neither *London* nor *Westminster* are like to be honour'd with those *precious Trophies*.

And lastly, That his Lordship, as well as Prince *Charles*, had given it for his Opinion, that, if the War was to be carry'd on in Earnest, both Armies should join without Delay; which, as usual, had been rejected.

It

It is in this Manner, and by these and such like pretended Reasons that the *choice Spirits* of the Age, undertake to account for this extraordinary Event : But, for my Part, I had rather *wonder on* than suffer myself to conclude upon such Premises.

Every one, in my humble Opinion, must see with half an Eye, that not one of these Facts either has, or could have any Foundation. It is utterly inconceivable that a Nobleman so highly distinguished by his Merit, as my Lord *Stair*, both in Courts and Camps, and so very lately acknowledged worthy of so high Command, should be treated with such Neglect and Indignity : As little is it to be imagin'd, that either the *Hanoverians* should be treated with such *flagrant Partiality*, or that they should behave with such *Insolence* to those from whom they receive their *Bread*. No Man, in his right Senses, could be so far infatuated, as to lend the least Countenance to any such Behaviour ; nor, indeed, would our Countrymen have endur'd it : They have too much Spirit, too much Gallantry, too much Concern for the Honour of *Old England* : Not only the Men of Rank and Quality in the Army, but every Subaltern, every Serjeant, every Corporal, every private Centinel : Nor would the just Resentment it would kindle be confin'd to the Troops Abroad : Those, at home, would make the Cause of their Brethren their own, and from them the Contagion would spread thorough

thorough the whole Nation, for as the Affront was *National*, it necessarily follows, that the Discontent it would create must be the same.

I again declare, therefore, that not one Title of what is advanc'd above can be true, Reasons, and those very good ones, no doubt, his Lordship had to authorize his Resignation, which, soon after his Arrival, the Public, no doubt, will, by some Means or other, be made acquainted with.

But, till those Reasons are made manifest, I must once more beg Leave to *wonder on*, and that my Readers may have a Licence to do so likewise.



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1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2. Government has been unable to secure
 3. the necessary funds to carry out its
 4. policy of non-interference in the
 5. internal affairs of the country.
 6. The second is the fact that the
 7. Government has been unable to secure
 8. the necessary funds to carry out its
 9. policy of non-interference in the
 10. internal affairs of the country.

